

## THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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Sept. 9, 1857—ly.

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A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

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Aug. 17, 1857—ly.

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They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.

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March 11, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1857—ly.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 28, 1857.

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Feb. 20, 1857—w&twby.

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JAMES MONROE

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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July 1, 1857.

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June 24, 1857—ly.

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Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at

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FINE COLOGNE,



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Lancaster of the Catholic Church.  
The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees for the present session, viz:

**On the Judiciary.**—James F. Buckner, George T. Edwards, Thomas P. Porter, Charles Ripley, and John F. Fisk.

**On Court of Appeals.**—L. W. Andrews, Geo. W. Silvertown, George T. Edwards, John P. Martin, and A. P. Grover.

**On Circuit Courts.**—Thomas P. Porter, Samuel Haycraft, James S. Darnaby, Walter C. Whitaker, and William Sudduth.

**On County Courts.**—William C. Gillis, Daniel Matthews, David Irvine, Wm. H. McBrayer, and H. M. Rust.

**On Privileges and Grievances.**—Thomas S. Grundy, John B. Bruner, J. P. Smith, C. A. Wait, and Jos. S. Bledsoe.

**On Religion.**—George Wright, John Williams, Samuel Howard, James McKee, and Joseph S. Bledsoe.

**On Internal Improvement.**—Joseph S. Bledsoe, Theo. T. Garrard, William B. Read, Jesse W. Burton, and Daniel Matthews.

**On Privileges and Elections.**—Jesse W. Burton, C. J. Walton, James McKee, John P. Martin, and James D. Headley.

**On Finance.**—George W. Silvertown, Jno. B. Bruner, H. M. Rust, Gibson Mallory, and A. D. Cosby.

**On Education.**—John B. Bruner, E. D. Walker, Jas. Sudduth, A. D. Cosby, and Daniel Matthews.

**On the Penitentiary.**—Wm. S. Darnaby, Jas. D. Headley, Samuel Howard, Theo. T. Garrard, and Theo. S. Grundy.

**On Military Affairs.**—A. P. Grover, Gibson Mallory, Wm. H. McBrayer, Wm. C. Gillis, and Wm. B. Read.

**On Agriculture and Manufactures.**—Gibson Mallory, Jno. P. Smith, Geo. Wright, Jno. Williams, and Wm. M. Wilson.

**On the Sinking Fund.**—E. D. Walker, Harrison Taylor, and Wm. C. Whitaker.

**On Federal Relations.**—Walter C. Whitaker, Thos. P. Porter, Chas. Ripley, Jno. F. Fisk, and L. W. Andrews.

**On Executive Affairs.**—Geo. T. Edwards, C. Wait, W. S. Darnaby, David Irvine, and L. W. Andrews.

**On Public Buildings.**—A. D. Cosby, James McKee, J. P. Smith, Geo. Wright, and Geo. W. Silvertown.

**On Revised Statutes.**—Harrison Taylor, H. M. Rust, E. D. Walker, A. P. Grover, and John P. Martin.

**On the Codes of Practice.**—Charles Ripley, William B. Read, Samuel Haycraft, James F. Buckner, and Harrison Taylor.

**On Geological Survey.**—James Sudduth, C. J. Walton, Wm. H. McBrayer, Thomas S. Grundy, and William C. Gillis.

### JOINT COMMITTEES.

**On Enrollments.**—C. J. Walton, J. F. Buckner, and John F. Fisk.

**On the Library.**—Samuel Haycraft, C. A. Wait, and Theo. T. Garrard.

**On Banks.**—David Irvine, and William M. Wilson.

**On Public Offices.**—James D. Headley, and Samuel Howard.

Mr. WALTON, offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his providence, to remove from the walks of men the late Lieut. Gov. of Kentucky, James C. Hanor, Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the long line of eminent services he has rendered his country as a legislator, and his unsullied integrity as a man, that we most sincerely regret his removal from our midst.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our regard for the illustrious deceased, the Senate do now adjourn to meet on Thursday at 10 o'clock, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, and that the Speaker be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased.

And then the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lancaster.

### MEMBER FROM CAMPBELL COUNTY.

Mr. H. K. RACHFORD, the member elect from the county of Campbell, appeared, was duly qualified and took his seat.

### ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. RICHARDSON had unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the clerk of this House be and he is hereby authorized to employ the services of an additional clerk to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

### PETITIONS.

Messrs. SHANKS, RICHARDSON, ARMSTRONG, MACHEN, E. O. BROWN, TRAPNALL, BURNES, ANTHONY, and RUSSELL presented petitions, which were received and appropriately referred.

### REPORTS FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUSTON—A bill to amend the charter of the Winchester and Mr. Sterling turnpike road Co: passed.

### LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. RUSSELL—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Adair county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Also—A bill to amend the laws in relation to pedlars: referred to committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. LEATHERS—A bill for the benefit of J. C. Allen, former Sheriff of Anderson county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Also—A bill to change the rate of interest in this Commonwealth: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. ANTHONY—A bill for the benefit of the late Sheriff of Allen county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAMILTON—A bill to repeal the office of County Treasurer in the county of Bracken: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Dr. Corlis, of Bracken county: referred to committee on Claims.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Jno. T. Weaver, of Bracken county: referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. MACHEN—A bill to suppress the circulation of Bank notes of other States of less denomination than five dollars, within this Commonwealth: referred to committee on Banks.

Mr. HARDY—A bill for the benefit of John Gearen: referred to a select committee.

Mr. A. H. TALBOT—A bill to apportion the representation of this Commonwealth: referred to a select committee.

Mr. WHITT—A bill for the benefit of W. J. Field late sheriff of Carter county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JACKSON—A bill to change the day of assembling of the Legislature of this Commonwealth: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also—A bill to change the present mode of collecting the revenue: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HUSTON—A bill to change the time of holding the county court of Clarke county: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill to change the laws concerning bastardy: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also—A bill to prevent runaway marriages: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also—A bill to regulate appeals from circuit courts to court of appeals: referred to committee on Code of Practice.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Scott county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HENSLEY—A bill to amend the Code of Practice in Criminal Proceedings: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CLEMENT—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Crittenden county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DAILY—A bill to extend the corporate limits of Owensboro: referred to committee on County Courts.

Mr. CRAWFORD—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Estill county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COMBS—A bill to amend the charter of the Agricultural Deposit Bank of the city of Lexington: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill authorizing the appointment of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and to provide for the payment of the public debt of Fayette county: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill to authorize the appointment of Sinking Fund Commissioners and to provide for the payment of the public debt of the city of Lexington: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill to amend the charter of the Lexington and Danville Railroad Co: referred to a select committee.

Mr. LINDSEY—A bill to amend the laws in relation to marriages, births, and deaths: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill to incorporate a Fire Company in the city of Frankfort: referred to a select committee.

Mr. McDANIEL—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Gallatin county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. STERETT—A bill for the benefit of jurors before the courts of the peace, &c.: referred to committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. NEWELL—A bill to change the time of electing justices of the peace and other county officers: referred to committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SHAWHAN—A bill for the benefit of certain roads in Bracken county: referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. DONAN—A bill to amend the laws in relation to county justices: referred to committee on County Courts.

Mr. JESSEE—A bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the Kentucky river and its tributaries: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill to change the time of holding the court of claims in Henry county: referred to a select committee.

Mr. CROSSLAND—A bill for the relief of the sheriff of Hickman and Fulton counties: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Also—A bill to amend the execution laws of this Commonwealth: referred to committee on Revised Statutes.

Also—A bill to amend the lien laws of the city of Hickman: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill to amend the charter of the Paris and Columbus turnpike road company: referred to a select committee.

Mr. McFAEE—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Jessamine county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BURNS—A bill to amend the 16th section of the code of practice in civil cases: referred to committee on Code of Practice.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the administrators of E. P. Hill, deceased: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Floyd circuit and county courts, &c.: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill for the benefit of John Friend, late sheriff of Floyd county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RICHARDSON—A bill to repeal an act regulating the duties of county and commonwealth attorneys: referred to committee on Revised Statutes.

Also—A bill to regulate the tenure of common school property in the city of Covington: referred to committee on Education.

Also—A bill to establish an additional election precinct in Kenton county: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Dry-creek turnpike road company: referred to a select committee.

Mr. DAVIS—A bill for the benefit of the sheriffs of Knox and Harlan counties: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ROBERTS—A bill to change and repeal the laws concerning retailing spirituous liquors: referred to committee on Revised Statutes.

Also—A bill to change the laws regulating litigation for real estate: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BATES—A bill to exempt the counties of Letcher, Pike, and Perry, from the provisions of the act of 1846, concerning pedlars: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BROWDER—A bill to incorporate a Masonic Lodge at Adairville: referred to a select committee.

Mr. SHANKS—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DUNCAN—A bill to suppress betting on elections: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also—A bill to create a registry law: referred to committee on Privileges and Elections.

Also—A bill to amend the law of set-off: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LYON—A bill to create the office of inspector of imported lumber in the city of Louisville: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MUIR—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Jefferson county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. FIELD—A bill for the benefit of B. F. Broadus, former sheriff of Madison county: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill authorizing the transfer of the charter of the Richmond and Lexington turnpike road company: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HANSFORD—A bill to incorporate a Masonic Lodge in Waynesburg: referred to a select committee.

Mr. WORTHINGTON—A bill to amend the charter of the Mason and Bracken agricultural society: referred to committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. BROWN—A bill for the benefit of School District No. 22, in Meade county: referred to committee on Education.

Mr. TRAPNALL—A bill for the benefit of P. B. Thompson, of Mercer county: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Nimrod Harris and George W. Tompkins, late sheriffs of Mercer county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McMILLAN—A bill for the benefit of Samuel Thomas, former sheriff of Monroe county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DANIEL—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Montgomery county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Also—A bill to change the time of holding county courts in Powell county: referred to committee on County Courts.

Mr. REID—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Myntier, former sheriff of Morgan county: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the present sheriffs of Morgan and Breathitt counties: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. EAVES—A bill to amend an act establishing a ferry in McLean county: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill for the benefit of C. F. Wing: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill for the benefit of W. H. C. Wing: referred to a select committee.

Also—A bill for the benefit of W. B. Wall: referred to a select committee.

Mr. STITT—A bill for the benefit of the Nicholas county court: referred to committee on County Courts.

Mr. DEHAVEN—A bill to change the time of holding the county court of Cham county: referred to committee on County Courts.

Mr. KELSEY—A bill to incorporate the Martin male academy: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BRANN—A bill to change the fees of witnesses attending circuit and quarterly courts: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Nelson county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JONES—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Pulaski county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. J. L. CALDWELL—A bill for the benefit of the sheriffs of this Commonwealth: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Also—A bill to regulate the collection of taxes: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BARBEE—A bill to repeal the act establishing Normal School: referred to committee on Education.

Mr. SEBREE—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Todd county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ROACH—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Trigg county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WINSTON—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Union county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HINES—A bill to allow constables six months after the expiration of their term of office to wind up their business: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also—A bill for the benefit of C. F. Wing and McLean's heirs: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BRISSE—A bill to amend the criminal laws: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Wayne county: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Also—A bill to establish an additional voting precinct in Wayne county: referred to committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SKEEN—A bill to amend the laws concerning the retailing of spirituous liquors: referred to a select committee.

Mr. GOODLOE—A bill for the benefit of Mrs. Aberdeen: referred to committee on Judiciary.

### RESOLUTION.

Mr. LINDSEY had the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the propriety of extending the time now allowed by law to the sheriffs, for paying the revenue of the State into the treasury; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

And then the House adjourned.

### The Scotsman's Anniversary.

The editor of the Keokuk Journal, in speaking of the anniversary of Saint Andrew, the patron Saint of old Scotia, which they proposed to celebrate in the "Gate City," indulges in the following interesting reminiscences concerning the occasion:

To-day, wherever the heather blossoms, and wherever the fragrance of that modest flower lingers in the memory of the lads and lassies of bonnie Scotland, will there be merry-making and rejoicing. The thistle will be worn to-day, and that national emblem, humble though it be, will deck prouder and nobler breasts than those which flaunt the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in France, or the medal of Victoria Regina. Amid the highlands whose cloud-kissing summits, are surrounded by an atmosphere, no purer or freer than the gallant clans who there dwell in native simplicity, and among the lowlands where peace, content and prosperity are the regnant geni of the people, the day will be welcomed by song and shout. Beside the clear basin of Loch Lomond and upon the banks of bonnie Doon, (immortal stream) there will be gatherings of the happy and virtuous Scots. Beneath the shadow of Glasgow Rock in old Edinburgh town, and among the clang and roar of the shuttles and looms of Glasgow, there will be feasting and toast making, in honor of the ancient worthy whose name is a household word throughout Caledonia.

The earth knows no race of such homogeneity—possessing such love of home—such pride in an honest and valorous ancestry—such thrift and such intellectual acumen, as that which inhabits Scotland. They are a peculiar people, and whether at home or abroad, cherish with religious care the noble history of their nation. Well may they be proud of the land of their birth. From the dim twilight of the middle ages to the full noon-day of the nineteenth century, few lands have been so conspicuous in regulating the political, literary and commercial affairs of the world.

Was not Ossian of Scottish birth—the first of poets who swept the lyre in Northern climes, and whose resounding eloquence still finds an echo in the hearts of thousands? Who but John Knox first thundered the words of truth and righteousness on the British Isles—himself the Boanerges of the Reformation? Where does the annals of the world furnish us with nobler instances of heroism and patriotism than characterized the poor, persecuted Camerons? Has liberty ever more daring and truer champions than Wallace or Bruce? Who ever sung sweeter melodies than the peasant bard, Robbie Burns? Was the world ever so enchanted as by the Wizard of the North—Sir Walter Scott—whose works of prose and verse are sufficiently ample and inspired to form the literature of any nation? Need we mention Kil North and his Notes Ambrosianae—the Editor, Sheraton, Hume, the historians, Robertson and Hume and Macaulay—the political economist, Adam Smith—the philosophers, Stewart and Reid—the poets, Campbell and Motherwell, and a hundred other sweet singers? The literary firmament is gemmed with Scottish stars. They form a constellation, indeed, beside which all others

"Pale their ineffectual fires."

When did the pulpit ever give birth to such noble thoughts, clad in the habiliments of true eloquence, as those which fell in profuse and golden sentences from the lips of Chalmers? The man in the late Crimean war was all hope placed, when, on the bloody front of battle, the victory seemed uncertain? The Highlanders and Sir Colin Campbell were the reserve corps, and wherever their plaid were seen and their pibrochs played the charge, the enemy gave way, and triumph crowned the Allied banners.

In celebrating the acts of peace—in prosecuting vigorous military campaigns—in writing histories—in discussing philosophy—in writing history—the Scots have ever been a leading people—their nationality has been swallowed up by the English, but they remain as free and untrammelled as the wild winds that blow across the moors. It is impossible for a Scot to be anything but what God made him, and his birth-right entitles him to. Honest, frugal, sagacious, far-seeing, industrious, pains taking and cheerful and elevated in spirit, by early religious education, the Scot is invariably a successful man—a good citizen—true to himself, to his ancient faith, and to the hallowed ground where his ancestors repose.

We are glad that the numerous and thrifty Scotch population of our city, have formed an association, and will to-night hold their first festival. Let it be a reunion worthy of the day and of themselves—such an one as will cause them to forget the present, and make them think of the future, and sport beneath the "rowan tree," as in the days of "auld lang syne."

### From the New Orleans Crescent.

**The Dead Shot;**  
OR, THE LAWYER AND THE STRANGER.

The Mills Point Herald gives a sketch of great interest relative to a lawyer of this city. It is a column long, and we must condense it. It relates, that at a restaurant in this city, one night, were assembled a party of young Creoles, at the invitation of one of their number, who had just taken out license to practice law in Louisiana.

The host after drinking much wine became talkative, and looked round anxious to find some body to insult. He at last discovered a spare old man in a corner, at whom he commenced firing melon seeds from between the thumb and finger. The first one hit on the left ear. The second struck his hand, and the third rebounded from his breast.

"You are a bad shot," said the old man, rising. "I will give you a few lessons," and he handed his card. The parties met with pistols the next morning on the Shell Road, near the half-way house. The Creole fired first and missed.

"Monsieur," said the stranger, "you are too

hasty, and you bear too hard on the trigger, but now it is my turn. I advise you to stand cool and firm; the least variation would cost you your life. You aimed at my ear—it was well, but missed." He raised the pistol and muttered, "Monsieur's right ear," he fired—the lower lappet of the right ear was shot away. "One less son at a time," said the unknown, "here, sir, is your first melon seed; adieu, you shall hear from me again."

Twelve months had passed—the occurrence above related was almost forgotten by the actors—when one evening at the Theatre D'Orleans, the Creole felt a tap on the shoulder; he turned, and the mysterious stranger of the restaurant stood by his side. "Monsieur," whispered he, "I owe you another lesson! are you at leisure to-morrow morning?"

"A Votre service, Monsieur."

They met again and the Creole missed. Said the old man, "You have not improved much since your last lesson. Your second shot at the restaurant struck my hand, therefore this goes to the same spot," and at the firing of the pistol the Creole's left hand hung in shreds to his arm.

"The next time we meet, Monsieur, your breast shall be the target," exclaimed the unknown, as he handed over the second melon seed carefully wrapped up in a piece of paper. "Au revoir."

The Creole recovered but lost his spirits, and was a changed man.

A few days ago, the Creole received a small package from Havana, accompanied by a letter from a hotel keeper there, stating that the said package was ordered to be sent to his address by a foreign gentleman who died there.

He opened the box and found therein a small purse containing one melon seed. The stranger was no more.

The writer of the sketch says the above is no fiction, and that the principal actor even now resides in New Orleans, a talented and esteemed member of the bar; and often relates the above sketch of his adventures to his friends, to show how dearly he paid for the excesses of one night at the restaurant.

**\$30,000**  
WORTH OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
AT  
**PRIME COST!**  
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Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods:

75 Patterns Flounced Bayaderes and Side Striped Silk Dresses;  
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30 Sets Valenciennes and English Tulle Laces, new and beautiful.  
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100 pieces Richardson's Irish Linens, our own importation, cheap and warranted all linen.  
Table Linen, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.

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30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced; Embroidered and warranted all linen.  
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With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and customers to sell them as cheap and cheaper than ever sold in the Western country. (Nov. 2, 1857—6w.)

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**WHEELER & WILSON**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S  
**IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!**

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This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.  
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

Seth Wheeler,  
Phil L. Ives,  
Aug. 31, 1857. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

**T. S. & J. R. PAGE,**  
St. Clair Street,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857.

The price of the Daily Commonwealth for the session will be \$1.50 and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

The vote at the recent municipal election in New York shows where Mayor Wood now is and who were his supporters. The tables already published show that the Irish vote was given to Wood nearly en masse. Says the Tribune on this point: "Of the naturalized voters, at least 30,000 are Irish, perhaps 10,000 Germans, and the remainder English, Scotch, French, &c. But in regard to this native and adopted division we notice a peculiar coincidence, amounting almost to a demonstration, that 90 per cent of the votes cast for Mr. Wood were by naturalized Irish citizens. The following table will show, Ward by Ward, this remarkable coincidence."

Wards.	Native voters.	Wood's vote.	Naturalized voters.	Wood's vote.
1	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855
2	571	571	571	571
3	500	438	230	231
4	2,669	462	694	45
5	925	249	2,459	2,115
6	1,962	1,792	1,471	1,346
7	680	495	2,363	2,001
8	2,707	2,249	2,449	2,311
9	2,992	2,551	1,910	1,869
10	5,133	4,641	1,376	1,794
11	2,108	1,476	1,476	1,628
12	2,753	2,242	2,612	2,357
13	957	1,179	787	887
14	2,120	1,809	1,252	1,165
15	1,346	924	1,054	2,357
16	3,091	2,940	1,392	878
17	3,350	3,465	2,173	2,128
18	3,229	3,196	2,680	2,765
19	2,774	3,348	2,345	1,429
20	1,022	1,201	1,466	1,382
21	2,457	2,280	2,845	2,734
22	2,262	2,634	1,993	1,767
23	1,161	1,747	1,869	2,028
Total.	46,113	43,351	42,704	40,709

"There is a manifest error in the number of native voters in the Third Ward, there not having been 2,000 voters of all sorts in the Ward for eight years. In the upper Ward, where the population has increased rapidly, the uniform agreement is somewhat broken, but the general truth is perfectly plain."

Could anything more clearly demonstrate the necessity of an American party than the above table? Mayor Wood was the regular Democratic nominee—the nominee only because the Dutch and Irish have almost entire control of the party in New York city. Like a wily demagogue, as he is, he trucked to the mob spirit manifested at the "hunger meetings" in New York, and made the most inflammatory and agrarian speeches ever delivered upon American soil, and all this to please the foreign rabble—his particular friends and steadfast allies—in order to secure from them the nomination. He obtained it, and like faithful guards they flocked around his standard and supported him almost unanimously; the power and patronage of the Federal Government, the threats and entreaties of a hired and profligate press, the name of Democracy, all were brought to his assistance, but without avail. The honest and conservative citizens of New York had become disgusted with his dishonesty, loathed his sycophancy to the gutter Democracy, and having determined to punish him for his incendiary harangues and insolence, and to condemn in the most signal manner the pernicious theories which he promulgated, not all the influence of the Chief Executive could prevent them from crushing so vile a creature.

The moral we draw from his defeat is this: The basest and meanest flatterer and demagogue will almost invariably secure the Irish influence; that influence governs and controls the Democratic party; hence, in order to prevent foreigners from placing in office the very worst class of politicians, the most dishonest and unscrupulous men, and the maddest of Red Republicans and visionaries, and thus subverting our institutions, it is necessary for conservative men of all parties to unite, to put down their destructive and pernicious influence, to elect good and capable and trustworthy men to office. The election in New York, where the foreign power is strongest, shows that this can be done by a combination of the native born citizens of the country, and we hope ere long to see the glorious example followed throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It is not worth while to tell us that the Republican leaders do not desire to see the Democratic party admit Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. Nothing would gratify them more, it would be just to their hands. They could then charge the Democratic party with denying to a State the right of self-government; whilst they would lose nothing if a majority in the State are opposed to admitting slavery there. They would say the State was made free in spite of the Democratic party, who refused as long as they could, to let the people do as they desired the subject. It would be handing over the weapon used by our friends in the North to their adversaries. \* \* \*—*Lou. Democrat.*

If we understand the above extract from the Louisville Democrat, it is a candid admission of what the American papers have all along charged—that the principal argument used by Northern Democrats in favor of the Kansas bill was that it would make Kansas a free State. The editor is very unwilling for the Republicans to have it in their power to say that they (the Republicans) made Kansas "free in spite of the Democratic party," but would, perhaps, a little rather that the Democrats should have some slight claim to the honor of excluding southern institutions from the new State. The "weapon" used by our friends in the North was that the effect of the Democratic policy would be to make Kansas a free State, and the Democrat does not show so powerful a political instrument to be handed over to the Republicans. It would, indeed, be an effective, terribly effective, "weapon" to use against the demagogues who traveled throughout the North vociferating for "Buck, Breck, and free Kansas." It is very natural to suppose that those who voted for "Buck and free Kansas," would vote against Buck and slave Kansas. That weapon was very efficient in the hands of Van Buren, Pugh, Cass, Forney, & Co., during the last Presidential canvass, and we are not surprised that southern Democrats do not like to have it turned against their northern friends. Without the aid of those free soil northern Democrats, the national Democracy would dwindle into insignificance, and southern fire-eaters would be summarily deprived of the "loaves and fishes."

A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, who seems to know, declares that John Calhoun, the President of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, is neither "a Southerner nor the son of a Southerner." He further states that the native place of Calhoun is Boston.

## Sorgho Saccharinum.

Below we give to our readers a letter from Dr. Chipley, the efficient and accomplished superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, in which he gives a brief account of the value of the Chinese Sugar Cane, it being susceptible of being used for various domestic purposes. The Doctor wishes the plant to become one of the staples of Kentucky, and having a large quantity of the seed on hand proposes to send it to us for distribution among the members of the Legislature, they, in turn, being requested to distribute among their constituents. This is a good opportunity for our State Legislators to confer a valuable favor upon their friends at home, and at the same time to greatly add to the wealth of, and to benefit the Commonwealth. From the various accounts which we have read of the utility of this plant, we do not doubt but that it will be a most valuable product, and will handsomely repay the cultivator; we therefore hope that the members of the Legislature will take advantage of the liberal proposition made by Dr. Chipley. In a very few days we will have at our office specimens of the molasses manufactured from this cane, which we will take great pleasure in exhibiting to all persons interested in its cultivation, as also a considerable quantity of the seed for distribution among the assembled wisdom:

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
December 5th, 1857.

A. G. HODGES, Esq.,  
Dear Sir: We cultivated some three acres of Chinese Sugar Cane during the past season, and I am well satisfied that it is a very valuable addition to the farm products of Kentucky. Our experiments in the manufacture of molasses were limited for the want of suitable machinery for grinding the cane; they were sufficiently extensive, however, to convince us, beyond a doubt, that for this purpose alone the cane will prove to be one of the most profitable products of our soil. We have several specimens of molasses which I will be pleased to send you if you desire it. Horses, cattle, and hogs feed upon the cane voraciously, and nearly all of ours has been thus consumed. They feed upon every part of the product—stalk, blades and seed. I have been surprised to see it stated in some of the papers that the seed are injurious to stock. I know, from personal observation, that this is not true, and I would risk it with as much confidence as new corn.

I have also a small quantity of spirits distilled from the juice of the cane. But the principal object of this note is to say that we have preserved a large quantity of the seed of this valuable plant, which I would like to diffuse as widely over the State as possible, and it has seemed to me that this might be effectually accomplished through the members of the Legislature. If you will undertake to have it distributed, I may be pleased to send you any quantity that you may desire for that purpose. As to the value of this plant, the mode of cultivation, and economical uses, reference may be had to the Patent Office reports, or to various works which have been recently published on the subject.

Yours truly,  
W. S. CHIPLEY.

The position of the President is no doubt misrepresented. He will never recommend that a State be received into the Union with a constitution condemned and repudiated by its people. If he recommends the admission at all, it will be with a modification that submits the constitution to the popular vote before it goes into effect as the supreme law of the State.—*Lou. Democrat, of Tuesday.*

The position of the President has not been misrepresented. If there is any confidence to be placed in the telegraphic synopsis of the message which has reached us, the President declares that the Kansas Convention was not obliged to submit any portion of the Constitution to the people, except the slavery clause; and does recommend its admission into the Union without any modification submitting the Constitution for adoption or rejection by the people of Kansas. It only remains to be seen whether the Democrat will continue to support the administration, or adhere to its favorite hobby, that boasted Democratic idea of popular sovereignty, as the editor of the Democrat understands it. But perhaps the editor is smart enough to do both. We shall see.

PROSCRIPTION.—Under this head the "Journal of Commerce" has the following: "It is telegraphed from Washington that considerable influence is being exerted to induce the President to remove Messrs. McKoon, Butterworth, and other office holders who opposed the election of Mayor Wood. That this influence will be heeded, we do not believe. National politics should be excluded from a Charter Election."

We recommend the above paragraph to our Democratic friends in Kentucky. When did they ever fail to introduce national politics into any election, whether for Congressmen, State Legislators, judges, or town constables? In some portions of the State they even carry their political prejudices into business and social matters.

We learn from the Lexington Observer that the committee appointed at the late American meeting for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Council of that city, met on Monday night and reported the following named gentlemen as the American candidates for the different Wards:

Ward No. 1.—Jas. Hamilton, Dr. S. M. Letcher and Jno. T. Miller.  
Ward No. 2.—Isaac W. Scott, S. W. Wolverton and S. D. Bruce.  
Ward No. 3.—A. T. Skillman, J. H. Landeman and D. W. Standford.  
Ward No. 4.—Wm. Van Pelt, Jr., Dr. J. G. Chinn and O. A. Reynolds.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, Dr. Vallentine did not give one of his amusing exhibitions on last night, as he was announced to do. He will, however, without fail deliver some of his laughter provoking lectures, and relate some of his richest anecdotes, on next Tuesday night.

IMPORTED BLOODIED STOCK.—Mr. L. White, of Virginia, recently purchased in England, the stallion, "Fly-by-night," a son of the renowned Flying Dutchman, out of the Flapper by Touchstone. This will be a great acquisition to the racing stock of the country.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas expressed himself favorable to all the views contained in the President's message, except those relative to Kansas and the Lecompton convention. At an early day he would express his views and give the reason why he believed the people of Kansas had not been left as their organic law declared, perfectly free from form, to regulate their institutions in their support.

Mr. Gwin offered a substitute that all printing be executed by the printer to the Senate at the last session. Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, coincided in Mr. Douglas's views respecting the Lecompton convention. At an early day he would speak on the subject, and insist to the extent of his ability that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others, and have the earliest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live under.

Mr. Davis concurred in the views of the President concerning the Kansas question, and should have expressed the remarks of Douglas before he expressed his own views on the subject.

Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should defend the position assumed by the President to the best of his ability and respond to Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas accepted Mr. Gwin's substitute. Mr. Hale spoke in opposition to the constitution framed by the Lecompton convention, arguing that it would perpetuate slavery in Kansas whether the people of Kansas accepted or rejected the slavery clause.

Mr. Seward was glad to hear the supporters of the President explain his position, for it seemed to him that the message was very lame and impotent in its arguments on Kansas, and that something more would be necessary to satisfy the public mind than was contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate on this point would not be long delayed, for before we are aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas.

After reviewing other parts of the message, he said he hoped it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous, and that they would be assured that the government of the United States would not suffer its fame to be tarnished, its power insulted, and the lives of its citizens destroyed, by an enemy, entrenched though it be in the Rocky Mountains, and under the forms of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason was free to declare that all information for the last six months relative to Kansas affairs had come from questionable sources. If he understood the President's position, and he thought he did, it was impregnable.

Mr. Trumbull denied that the Legislature of Kansas had authority to initiate the Convention. It was, according to a speech once delivered by Mr. Buchanan himself in the Senate, an act of usurpation. Congress has repeatedly refused to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State constitution. Much has been said about popular sovereignty, but this now merely amounts, according to the great expositor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the position of a few negroes who they are precluded from regulating their own institutions in their own way.

Mr. Brown said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially to find fault. They had heard the message imperfectly read by the clerk, and they could not properly understand it. He asked the Senators to sit down and sleep upon the document before indulging in debate which would go before the country over the telegraph wires, penetrating even Kansas, and giving a tone to public opinion on premises not yet properly understood. He asked Senators to reflect before taking their positions and uttering sentiments under circumstances to which he had referred in his motion.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Clemens obtained permission to make a personal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Faulkner, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in Democratic caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statement of the Speaker's clerk, Mr. Clemens. Mr. Clemens in reply agreed to Mr. Faulkner's suggestion to submit to Mr. Wendell, in order to give him an opportunity for vindication, a written statement, of which he read a duplicate, describing the circumstances under which he was on last Saturday approached by a person who said he was interested in procuring the office of printer for Mr. Wendell, and that a pecuniary consideration could be secured for Mr. Clemens's mother in one of two contingencies, viz: 1st, That he should cast his vote for Wendell; or, 2d, abstain from voting at all.

Mr. Clemens, in reply to this, pointed the man to an act of Congress providing pains and penalties for such corrupt speeches, and told him that he had mistaken his man.

Mr. Wendell, in his reply, solemnly protested against such a charge, based on a nameless author, and says if the charges were properly preferred he would promptly refute them. He never had, directly or indirectly, employed any person or agent to procure votes for him.

Mr. Clemens, having finished reading the correspondence, said he never had seen Mr. Wendell to his knowledge, and had no purpose to accomplish other than the faithful discharge of public duty.

He was constrained from exposing the name of the scoundrel who approached him on account of the man's family, who should not be confounded with his guilt. He accepted the statement of Mr. Wendell so far as the denial of all complicity or knowledge of such a proposition was concerned.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of public printing. The election of printer is to be postponed until this report shall be made.

He said it was believed that an enormous corruption was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of an investigation. The profits accruing were probably \$800,000, and the printer who might be elected to-day could get a quarter million dollars for his contract.

Mr. Clingman moved to elect a printer first and investigate afterwards.

Mr. Houston, who had moved to proceed to the election of a printer, expressed his willingness to agree to the method just proposed.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, said: "I am a fast friend of Mr. Wendell's, and I state on his authority that he abides the action of the caucus, and supports the nominee."

Mr. Keith said that he did not go into the caucus, but he would vote for the nominee because that gentleman suited him.

The debate was here interrupted by the reception of the President's message.

After the document was read, Mr. Boeckel appealed to the House to complete its organization by the election of public printer, after this had been done, he would willingly join with other members in ferreting out the extravagance and corruption which is charged to exist in this department.

Mr. Grover advised the House to commence a reform in the government printing department by curtailing the enormous expenditures which had created our government into a rival with all the book establishments in the country. Books were sent out by Congressional authority which were really not worth the paper on which they were printed. Without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Jones vs Commonwealth, Barten, affirmed.

Northern Bank vs Farmers Bank, Fayette, affirmed.

Caulfield vs Bullock, Fayette, affirmed.

Metcalf vs ad'm'r. v. Watson, Nicholas, appeal dismissed for failure to file record.

Pendell vs Grooms, Fayette, reversed.

Bliss vs Ames, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

Stewart vs Hunter, Owen, reversed.

Cromie vs Grainger, Lou. Ch'y—petition for rehearing overruled.

ORDERS.

Wickliffe vs McCarthy, Fayette;

Reed vs Lewis, Franklin;

Lindsey vs Reed, Franklin;

Creath vs Wendover, Jessamine—were argued.

## The Progress of the War.

Forney has got his back up. On Friday, his paper, the Press, pours a broadside of a column and a half into the Administration organ at Washington, denouncing its insolent and dictatorial articles, its censures of the supporters of Walker, and its attempt (the italics are Forney's own) to commit the Democratic party to the [Silliman letter] doctrine of introducing slavery into all the free States, and of holding it there in defiance of State laws. Forney pronounces the Union's argument in support of the Kansas Constitutional Convention "a miserable apology for a great moral fraud," and concludes its declaration of independence with the following, which sounds something like a declaration of war:

"Our able contemporaries have not forgotten that after Governor Walker had exposed the criminal frauds in Oxford and McGhee; when the fire-eaters and extremists were hunting him down like a felon; when his disloyal and traitorous friends, for his courage and his integrity, the Washington Union had not a word to say in his support. It was as silent as death, and dared not so much as raise a whisper for the gallant statesman, absent from his family and his friends, fighting against as graceless a set of tricksters as ever calmed the Union waited, like a cautious politician, till the hour came when it could take vengeance on those who stood by Governor Walker in that crisis. And we, thank God! we were among the first to do so, and so receive the first stab!"

"But more than this. While Governor Walker was still in the land, and nothing was yet known of his action on the Calhoun constitution, the Union in an editorial ecstasy that would not have been an inappropriate picture of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eulogized the minority Convention at Lecompton, applauded their doings as wise and sagacious, and statesmanlike, and even proceeded to present the Calhoun Constitution to the Democracy of the free States to swallow, failing in which, they were to be handed over to the Abolitionists. A few days after this most delicate piece of editorial agility, Gov. Walker made his appearance, and took exactly opposite ground to the Union—the ground, indeed, occupied by the entire body of the Democratic Union, and indignant at this, its most reliable dilemma, and desperate at its loss of independence of those Democrats who will not be dragged by any man into submission to confessed wrong, much less by so awkward a drill sergeant as the Union, it has lost its patience, and attempts to intimidate with an inflexible rigor truly to be beheld."

"We have only to say, finally to the Washington Union, that we despise and reject its censorship. When it speaks of Abolition sympathies, it should look closely to its own household. We defend a great principle. We oppose no slave States, fairly made. We resist wrong and fraud, whether perpetrated for or against the South. We stand by the author of the Nebraska bill. Is he an Abolitionist? We stand by the Governor of Kansas. Is he a disorganizer? We follow the public opinion that elected James Buchanan. It was not false in 1856—it is not false now. Supported by such authorities, we can afford to look down with ineffable contempt upon a newspaper which, like the Union, before an audience of full-grown men, imagines itself a king, when it is only the puppet of a set of grasping speculators."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. VON MOSCHISER, the well known Oculist and Aurist, and sole owner of his celebrated *Pantoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]  
Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T.,  
Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.  
WILLIAM FLYNN, W. P.  
R. LONG, Rec. Sec'y.  
Dec. 8, 1857—tf.

I. O. O. F.  
CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.  
J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend.  
J. J. HAMPTON, Sec'y.  
Dec. 9—tf.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian.  
Cove Mill Flour.  
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.  
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.  
At the COVE MILL, by  
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.  
350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by  
Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

Masonic Notice.  
HIRAN LODGE No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Lodge room in the third story over W. A. GAINES' store, adjoining the "Commonwealth Office," on Saint Clair street.

THE OFFICERS ARE  
H. WINGATE, M.  
G. B. MACKLIN, S. W.  
W. B. HOLEMAN, J. W.  
A. G. HODGES, Sec'y.  
J. W. PRUETT, Tr.  
P. SWIGERT, S. D.  
H. RODMAN, J. D.  
C. N. JOHNSTON, S. & T.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend the meetings.  
By order of the Lodge  
G. W. LEWIS, Sec'y, pro tem.  
December 2, 1857—tf.

W. R. SAMUEL  
WITH  
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.,  
WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order.  
[Nov. 30, 1857—tf.]

LOST.  
A WHITE POINTER DOG with a few light colored spots and a short tail, named BOB; J. H. Spots name is on the collar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at the Capital Hotel.  
Dec. 10, 1857—tf. B. D.

Notice.  
THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to obtain "Copying," for the Clerks of the General Assembly of this State, Kentucky.  
Apply at the store of Mr. Barstow, opposite the Capitol for Cash by  
Dec. 9, 1857—431. THOS. J. CHESNUTT.

## POSITIVELY BUT TWO DAYS! COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS?

CHANG AND ENG, THE WORLD-RENOVED SIAMESE TWINS  
After a retirement from public life for twenty-five years, will exhibit at the Odd-Fellows Hall in Frankfort on  
Friday and Saturday, Dec. 11 & 12.

These extraordinary individuals, acknowledged to be an UNPARALLELED CURIOSITY. Are making a brief tour through the United States, previous to a visit to Europe, and will be found agreeable, intelligent and communicative. Also, two or three children will be on exhibition with them and due SWISS WARBLER.

MONSIEUR GINCHIO, a young gentleman possessing greater powers of imitation than any others person ever before the public. Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Exhibition from 2 1/2 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 1/2 P. M.  
[Yeoman please copy.]

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT. LOW PRESSURE. Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS. SOUTHERNER, TRIPLETT, Master.

LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M. This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is officered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

C. BASHAM, N. B. The Southern connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25 00.  
[Dec. 4, 1857—6in]

GRAY & TODD, CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c. OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS, FRANKFORT, KY. GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS—Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, Various qualities Crushed Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chocolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, Plantation Molasses, Mackerel in Barrels to retail, Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels, Mackerel in 1/4 Barrels & Kits, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES. STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes. Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS. SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Brandies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye Whisky, Old Nectar Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Aniseed Cordial, Maraschino Cordial, Curacao Cordial, Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps. For sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of CIGARS. We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 6,000 "Ugares," 10,000 "Cento Del Oro," 4,000 Belimita, 4,000 Rio Hondo, 3,000 Criollo, 3,000 La Florida, 4,000 Homogallado, 2,000 Etries, 2,000 Florida De Olevia, 2,000 Regina, 2,000 Cierro, 2,000 La Parla de las Antillas, 15,000 Jno. Butt, 5,000 Salvador Londres, 2,000 La Lovely Regalia, 5,000 La Atala, 1,000 Babany Barosjab, 5,000 Eugenes, 5,000 La Sultana, 3,000 Pride of the South, 3,000 Eureka, 2,000 Antonia Garcia, 2,000 Cienfuegos, 2,000 La Parla de las Antillas.

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time.  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz: 3 boxes Star of Richmond; 3 boxes Damascus Blades; 3 boxes Henry Clay; 2 boxes Old Hickory; 2 boxes Dudley's; 2 boxes Natural Leaf; 15 boxes Various Brands; 4 boxes Smoking Scafratti Tobacco; 2 packages Smoking Tobacco; 2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

POTATOES & APPLES. 150 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes, 50 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

BACON AND LARD—600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Ham; 500 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 kegs Prime Lard;  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES—300 lbs sugar cured Dried Beef, 4 doz. fine Beef Tongues received, and for sale by  
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by  
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES. Pickles, assorted. Preserves, assorted. Sauces, assorted. Lime Juice. Lemon Syrup. Ginger preserves, olive Oil. Sardines. Pickled Oysters. Lob



